

5/21/78-5/22/78 Trip to Plains, GA & Oak Ridge, TN

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Briefing Book	Briefing Book Section 4pp. RE: Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant	n.d.	B, A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential Handwriting File Trip to Plains GA & Oak Ridge TN [5/21/78-5/22/78] Box 86

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PLAINS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO
PLAINS, GEORGIA AND OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

May 21 and 22, 1978

SUMMARY SCHEDULE FOR
SUNDAY - MAY 21, 1978
DAY # 1

From: Fran Voorde

8:00 a.m. Depart South Grounds via helicopter en route Andrews AFB.
8:20 a.m. Depart Andrews AFB aboard Air Force One en route Warner
Robins AFB. (Flying Time: 1 hour, 30 minutes)
9:50 a.m. Arrive Warner Robins AFB, Georgia. 30-minute helicopter
flight to Peterson Field, Plains.
10:25 a.m. Arrive Peterson Field, Plains. 5-minute motorcade to
residence.
PERSONAL TIME: 6 hours, 45 minutes
5:10 p.m. Depart residence en route Billy Carter residence for
wedding of Jana Kae Carter and John Theus. (Dark
business suit) (Driving Time: 30 minutes)
5:45 p.m. Arrive Billy Carter residence. Holding room: 8 minutes.
6:00 p.m. Wedding service begins.
6:10 p.m. Wedding service concludes.
Wedding reception.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO

PLAINS, GEORGIA AND OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

May 21 and 22, 1978

SUNDAY - MAY 21, 1978

DAY # 1

From: Fran Voorde

WASHINGTON DEPARTURE - PLAINS, GEORGIA ARRIVAL

8:00 a.m. You and Mrs. Carter board helicopter on South Lawn and depart en route Andrews AFB.

8:15 a.m. Arrive Andrews AFB. Board Air Force One.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

8:20 a.m. Air Force One departs Andrews AFB en route Warner Robins AFB.

(Flying Time: 1 hour, 30 minutes)

9:50 a.m. Air Force One arrives Warner Robins AFB, Georgia.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Major General John R. Spalding, Commander,
Warner Robins Air Logistics Center
Col. Leslie H. Candee, Commander, Warner
Robins Air Force Base
Senator Ed Barker

Mrs. Ed (Janet) Barker
Mrs. C.W. (Bertha) Barker
Mr. M.L. "Robby" Robbins
Mrs. M.L. (Ethel) Robbins

SUNDAY - MAY 21, 1978 - Continued

You and Mrs. Carter and Amy board helicopter and depart en route Peterson Field, Plains, Georgia.

(Flying Time: 30 minutes)

10:25 a.m. Helicopter arrives Peterson Field, Plains, Georgia.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
OPEN ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter and Amy proceed to helicopter for boarding.

10:30 a.m. Motorcade departs Peterson Field en route residence.

10:35 a.m. Motorcade arrives residence.

PERSONAL TIME: 6 hours, 45 minutes

SUNDAY - MAY 21, 1978 - Continued

WEDDING OF JANA KAE CARTER AND JOHN THEUS (Dark Business Suit)

5:10 p.m. You and Mrs. Carter proceed to motorcade, board, and depart en route Billy Carter residence.

5:45 p.m. Motorcade arrives Billy Carter residence. You and Mrs. Carter proceed inside residence en route holding room.

CLOSED ARRIVAL.

5:47 p.m. Arrive holding room.

PERSONAL TIME: 10-15 minutes

5:55 p.m. You and Mrs. Carter depart holding room en route backyard area.

You and Mrs. Carter arrive backyard area for wedding service for Jana Kae Carter and John Theus.

6:00 p.m. Service begins.

6:10 p.m. Service concludes.

Wedding reception begins.

You and Mrs. Carter bid farewell and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

Motorcade departs Billy Carter residence en route residence.

(Driving Time: 30 minutes)

Motorcade arrives residence. You and Mrs. Carter proceed inside.

OVERNIGHT.

AIRPORT RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Robins Air Force Base

Major General John R. Spalding

--Commander, Warner Robins Air Logistics Center

Colonel Leslie W. Candee

--Commander, Robins Air Force Base

--Retiring after 26 years active duty

State Senator Ed Barker

--Georgia State Legislator

Mrs. Ed (Janet) Barker

Mrs. C.W. (Bertha) Barker

--Senator Barker's mother

--Note: The Senator's father, C.W., died last week

Mr. M.L. "Bobby" Robbins

--Old friend of Senator Barker's

--With Peanut Brigade in several states

--Asked for this opportunity on behalf of his wife

Mrs. Robby (Ethel) Robbins

--Terminally ill with cancer

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO
PLAINS, GEORGIA AND OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

May 21 and 22, 1978

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978
DAY # 2

From: Fran Voorde

8:50 a.m.	Depart residence, 5-minute motorcade to Peterson Field.
9:00 a.m.	30-minute flight via helicopter en route Warner Robins AFB.
9:30 a.m.	Helicopter arrives Warner Robins AFB. Board Air Force One.
9:35 a.m.	Air Force One departs Warner Robins AFB en route 50-minute flight to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Maryville, Tennessee.
10:25 a.m.	Air Force One arrives McGhee-Tyson Airport, Maryville, Tennessee.
10:30 a.m.	20-minute motorcade en route Knoxville Civic Center for remarks to Tennessee Valley Authority employees.
10:50 a.m.	Motorcade arrives Knoxville Civic Center. Spend 8 minutes in holding room.
11:00 a.m.	<u>Remarks</u> to Tennessee Valley Authority employees.
11:25 a.m.	Proceed to holding room. PERSONAL TIME: 30 minutes.
11:55 a.m.	Depart holding room, depart Knoxville Civic Center en route 40-minute motorcade to Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Building 4500, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
12:40 p.m.	Motorcade arrives Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Proceed inside Building 4500 for 15-minute tour of scientific displays.
12:55 p.m.	Tour of scientific displays concludes. Proceed to Central Auditorium for Roundtable Discussion.
1:00 p.m.	<u>Opening remarks</u> - Roundtable Discussion. Briefings and discussion.
2:00 p.m.	Roundtable discussion concludes. 15-minute motorcade en route Gas Diffusion Facility, Building K33.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

2:20 p.m. Motorcade arrives Building K33. Viewing of displays and briefing of Gas Diffusion Exhibit.

2:50 p.m. Briefing of Gas Diffusion Exhibit concludes. Board motorcade and depart Gas Diffusion Facility on 45-minute drive to McGhee-Tyson Airport.

3:40 p.m. Motorcade arrives McGhee-Tyson Airport. Board Air Force One.

3:45 p.m. Air Force One departs McGhee-Tyson Airport en route Andrews AFB. (Flying Time: 1 hour, 10 min.)

4:55 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB. Board helicopter, depart en route White House.

5:15 p.m. Helicopter arrives South Lawn.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO

PLAINS, GEORGIA AND OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

May 21 and 22, 1978

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978

DAY # 2

FROM: Fran Voorde

PLAINS, GEORGIA DEPARTURE - KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE ARRIVAL

8:50 a.m. You proceed to motorcade, board, and depart residence en route Peterson Field.

8:55 a.m. Motorcade arrives Peterson Field. Proceed to helicopter.

9:00 a.m. Helicopter departs Peterson Field en route Warner Robins AFB.

(Flying Time: 30 minutes)

9:30 a.m. Helicopter arrives Warner Robins AFB.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

Board Air Force One.

9:35 a.m. Air Force One departs Warner Robins AFB en route Knoxville, Tennessee.

(Flying Time: 50 minutes)
(No Time Change)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator and Mrs. James R. Sasser (D-Tenn.)
Rep. Marilyn L. Lloyd (D-Tenn.)

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

10:25 a.m.

Air Force One arrives McGhee-Tyson Airport (Air National Guard Facility) Maryville, Tennessee.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Governor Ray Blanton (D-Tenn.)
Senator Howard Baker (R-Tenn.)
Secretary James Schlesinger
Rep. John Duncan (R)
Rep. Harold Ford (D)
Rep. Ed Jones (D)
Rep. Clifford Allen (D)
Rep. Al Gore (D)
Lt. Governor John Wilder (D)
Mr. Ned Ray McWherter, Speaker of the House of Representatives (D)
Mayor Al Bissell, Mayor of Oak Ridge (D)
Mayor Randy Tyree, Mayor of Knoxville (I)
Mayor Richard Fulton, Mayor of Nashville and Democratic Candidate for Governor
Mr. Bob Clement, Chairman, Tennessee Public Services Commission and Democratic Candidate for Governor
Mr. Roger Murray, Democratic Candidate for Governor
Ms. Shelley Stiles, Democratic Candidate for Governor
Mr. Jay Solomon, Administrator, General Services Administration
State Rep. Keith Bissell (D)
Mr. Bill Ferris, Democratic State Chairman
Ms. Agnes Bird, Democratic State Vice Chairwoman
Mr. Boyd Cloud, Knox County Democratic Chairman
Mr. Jim Turner, President, UAW
Mr. Jack Hays, President, Local Chapter, CWA
Mr. C.H. Butcher, early Carter supporter
Ms. Betty Cathey, Knox County Democratic Women's Leader

Proceed to motorcade for boarding.
Senators Sasser and Baker will accompany you.

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

10:30 a.m. Motorcade departs McGhee-Tyson Airport
en route Knoxville, Tennessee.

(Driving Time: 20 minutes)

REMARKS TO TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY EMPLOYEES

10:50 a.m. Motorcade arrives Knoxville Civic Center.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Mr. Jack Hubbs, Assistant Manager

Proceed to holding room.

10:52 a.m. Arrive holding room.

PERSONAL TIME: 8 minutes

11:00 a.m. You depart holding room en route offstage
announcement area for remarks to TVA employees.

11:01 a.m. You arrive offstage announcement area
and pause.

Announcement.

You proceed to stage and take your seat.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 2200

11:02 a.m. Remarks by David Freeman, incoming
Chairman of the Tennessee Valley
Authority.

NOTE: David Freeman will read a
congratulatory letter from you to
Aubrey "Red" Wagner, outgoing Chairman,
and conclude with your introduction.

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

You proceed to podium and congratulate David Freeman and Red Wagner.

11:04 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

11:20 a.m.

Your remarks conclude. You depart stage en route holding room, greeting the crowd along the way.

11:25 a.m.

Arrive holding room.

PERSONAL TIME: 30 minutes

TOUR OF SCIENTIFIC DISPLAYS, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
BUILDING 4500, OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

11:55 a.m.

You depart holding room en route motorcade for boarding. Senators Baker and Sasser will accompany you.

12:00 noon

Motorcade departs Knoxville Civic Center en route Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

(Driving Time: 40 minutes)

12:40 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Building 4500, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Mr. R.F. "Roger" Hibbs, President, Union Carbide Nuclear Division

Mr. R. J. (Bob) Hart, Manager, Oak Ridge Operations Office, DOE

Dr. Herman Postma, Laboratory Director, ORNL

Dr. Frank Press, Science Advisor to the President

Mr. John Deutsch, Department of Energy

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

Escorted by Roger Hibbs and Bob Hart, proceed inside Building 4500 to view scientific displays.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

12:55 p.m.

Tour concludes.

Escorted by Dr. Postma, proceed to Central Auditorium for Roundtable discussion.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

12:58 p.m.

You arrive Central Auditorium and take your seat for Roundtable Discussion.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

ATTENDANCE: 200

1:00 p.m.

Introduction of you by Dr. Postma, Moderator.

1:02 p.m.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

1:07 p.m.

Your remarks conclude.

Briefings and discussion begins.

Participants:

Secretary James Schlesinger
Dr. Bob Honea, Geographer, ORNL
Dr. Patricia Rice, Economist, ORNL
Dr. Lee Berry, Manager, Fusion Project, ORNL
Dr. Samuel McLaughlin, Ecologist, ORNL
Mr. Pete Lotts, Manager, Thorium Utilization Program, ORNL
Dr. Leigh Russell, Biologist, ORNL
Dr. Frank Press, Science Advisor to the President
Mr. John Deutsch, Department of Energy

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

2:00 p.m.

Roundtable Discussion concludes.

You bid farewell to your hosts and proceed to motorcade for boarding. Senators Sasser and Baker accompany you.

2:05 p.m.

Motorcade departs Building 4500 en route Gas Diffusion Facility, Building K33.

(Driving Time: 15 minutes)

VIEWING OF DISPLAYS AT GAS DIFFUSION FACILITY, BUILDING K33

2:20 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Building K33.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Mr. James H. Hill, Department Manager,
Oak Ridge Operations Office, DOE
Mr. Paul R. Vanstrun, Vice President for
Engineering and Development, Union Carbide
Nuclear Division

Escorted by James Hill and Paul Vanstrun,
proceed to display area.

You arrive inside Gas Diffusion Facility
and view displays.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

2:37 p.m.

Escorted by James Hill and Paul Vanstrun,
proceed to Gas Diffusion Exhibit.

BRIEFING - GAS DIFFUSION EXHIBIT

2:40 p.m.

You arrive Gas Diffusion Exhibit and are
briefed by Paul Vanstrun.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

2:50 p.m.

You thank your hosts and depart Gas Diffusion
Exhibit en route motorcade for boarding.
Rep. Lloyd and Jim Free will accompany you.

MONDAY - MAY 22, 1978 - Continued

2:55 p.m. Motorcade departs Gas Diffusion Facility
en route McGhee-Tyson Airport.

(Driving Time: 45 minutes)

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE, DEPARTURE - WASHINGTON, D.C. ARRIVAL

3:40 p.m. Motorcade arrives McGhee-Tyson Airport.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

You board Air Force One.

3:45 p.m. Air Force One departs McGhee-Tyson
Airport en route Andrews AFB.

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator and Mrs. James R. Sasser (D-Tenn.)
Senator and Mrs. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.)
Rep. Clifford R. Allen (D)
Rep. Ed Jones (D)
Rep. Harold E. Ford (D)
Rep. Albert A. Gore, Jr. (D)
Rep. Marilyn L. Lloyd (D-Tenn.)
Secretary James Schlesinger
Dr. Frank Press
GSA Administrator Jay Solomon
Mr. John Deutsch, Department of Energy

(Flying Time: 1 hour, 10 minutes)
(No Time Change)

4:55 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB.
Board helicopter, and depart en route
the South Lawn.

5:15 p.m. Helicopter arrives South Lawn.

TENNESSEE 1978 ELECTION CONTESTS

U.S. SENATE:

Senator Howard Baker has no formally announced opposition in either party. His most likely Democratic challenger is former State Senator Bill Bruce, General Chairman of the Southwestern Fund. However nothing short of a major upset will unseat Baker.

1st C.D.:

Incumbent James Quillen (R), first elected in 1962, faces no primary opposition. The District has been solidly Republican for 100 years and the Democratic challenger, Attorney General Gordon Ball, poses no threat to Quillen's re-election.

2nd C.D.:

Incumbent John Duncan (R) has no primary opposition. Democratic challenger Mike Rowland has little chance in one of the most heavily Republican cities in America.

3rd C.D.:

Incumbent Marilyn Lloyd (D) has no primary opposition and no announced Republican challengers. Her seat is safe.

4th C.D.:

Incumbent Albert Gore, Jr. (D) has a safe seat.

5th C.D.:

Incumbent Clifford Allen (D) is safe.

6th C.D.:

Incumbent Robin Beard (R) appears safe.

7th C.D.:

Incumbent Ed Jones (D) has no primary or Republican opposition to date.

8th C.D.:

Incumbent Harold Ford (D) is safe.

Governor:

Incumbent Governor Ray Blanton will probably run for re-election due to a recent change in state law allowing gubernatorial succession. He is expected to announce May 27. His chief primary opposition is likely to be Bob Clement,

Governor,
continued:

son of former Governor Frank Clement and Chairman of the Tennessee Public Service Commission.

Former Nixon White House aide Lamar Alexander is the GOP favorite. He is closely tied to Senator Baker, and spent three months in Baker's office last summer. State Rep. Harold Sterling is Reagan's man on the Republican slate. Despite party factions, Republican candidates will run a single issue campaign, Governor Blanton's alleged corruption.

Blanton is unpopular in the state, and Clement is favored to win both the Democratic primary and the general.

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FILE LOCATION: [unclear]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Rep. CLIFFORD ALLEN
(D-Tenn. 5)

Committees: #22 Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs
Subcommittees--Consumer Affairs
Financial Institutions Supervision,
Regulation, and Insurance
General Oversight and Renegotiation

#16 Veterans' Affairs
Subcommittees--Education and Training
Medical Facilities and Benefits

Administration Support: 69.6%

Favorable Votes

Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Economic Stimulus-Final Passage
Common Situs Picketing-Final Passage
Strip Mining-Conference Report
Department of Energy Organization Act-National Energy Board
National Energy Act-Deregulation of Natural Gas
National Energy Act-Plowback of Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Oil and Gas Users' Tax-Corman
Clinch River Breeder Reactor-Brown Amendment
Labor Law Revision-Final Passage
Minimum Wage-Conference Report
Social Security-Final Passage
Consumer Protection-Final Passage
B-1 Bomber-Mahon Amendment-February 1978
D.C. Voting Rights-Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas-Conference Report
International Financial Institutions-Final Passage
Water Projects-Budget Resolution
Water Projects-Derrick/Conte
National Energy Act-Recommit Crude Oil Equalization Tax
National Energy Act-Final Passage
Social Security-Conference Report

Personal Background: Rep. Clifford Allen, of Nashville, received his LL.B from Cumberland (Tennessee) University School of Law and was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1931. He then commenced practicing law in Nashville. He served three terms in the Tennessee State Senate from 1948-49, 1955-56, and 1957-58. He was the Metropolitan Assessor of Property of Nashville and Davidson County from 1965-75. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee in 1970. He is a member of the Belle Meade Methodist Church in Nashville. His wife's name is Louise; and they have had five children: Clifford R., III (deceased), Suzanne, Nancy, Robert, and Patricia. Rep. Allen is 66.

Rep. Allen was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives by special election in November 1975. In 1976, he had little trouble holding the seat he had won the previous year. Rep. Allen overwhelmed primary opposition, and in the general election, the Republicans did not field a candidate. This year Rep. Allen does not face serious opposition. He is considered unbeatable and has not required Administration assistance with his campaign. During the last year, Rep. Allen has been very supportive of the President and voted with the Administration on the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

District Information: The 5th congressional district includes Nashville and two small rural counties. With the recent exceptions of the 1968 and 1972 presidential elections and the 1972 Senate contests, the 5th district has always voted Democratic in statewide and congressional elections. For 13 years, the congressman here was Richard Fulton, who was often the most liberal member of the Tennessee delegation. With a safe seat and considerable seniority, Fulton was expected to remain in the House, but in 1975 he ran for mayor of Nashville and won. A special election was held to fill Fulton's seat and was won by Clifford Allen. Allen's victory was largely because he had used every ounce of leverage and standing in the assessor's office to fight against high utility rates and the people felt that he was on their side. Rep. Allen has one of the most liberal voting records of any recent representative of Tennessee.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Rep. JOHN J. DUNCAN
(R-Tenn. 2)

Committees: #6 Budget
Task Forces--National Security
State and Local Government (RMM)

#2 Ways and Means
Subcommittees--Health (RMM)

#2 (House member) Joint Committee on Taxation

Administration Support: 21.3%

Favorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas-Conference Report
Economic Stimulus-Final Passage
Strip Mining-Conference Report
B-1 Bomber-Mahon Amendment-February 1978
Department of Energy Organization Act-National Energy Board

Unfavorable Votes

Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Common Situs Picketing-Final Passage
International Financial Institutions-Final Passage
Water Projects-Budget Resolution
Water Projects-Derrick/Conte
National Energy Act-Deregulation of Natural Gas
National Energy Act-Plowback of Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Oil and Gas Users' Tax-Corman
National Energy Act-Final Passage
Clinch River Breeder Reactor-Brown Amendment
Labor Law Revision-Final Passage
Minimum Wage-Conference Report
Social Security-Final Passage
Social Security-Conference Report
Consumer Protection-Final Passage
D.C. Voting Rights-Final Passage

Personal Background: Rep. John Duncan served in the U.S. Army from May 1942 to December 1945. He is from Knoxville. He served as the Assistant Attorney General of Tennessee from 1947-56. In 1956, he became the Law Director of the city of Knoxville (1956-59). He was elected Mayor of Knoxville in 1959 and served in that capacity until he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1964. John Duncan was president of the Knoxville Professional Baseball Club from 1956-59 and also served as vice president and president of the Southern Baseball League. He is an elder of the Eastminster Presbyterian Church of Knoxville. Rep. Duncan's wife's name is Lois; and they have four children: Mrs. Patrick Gleason (Beverly), James, Joe, and Mrs. Morton Massey (Rebecca Jane). They have three grandchildren: Tiffany, Patricia, and Joe Gleason. Rep. Duncan is 59.

In the House of Representatives, Rep. Duncan maintains a relatively low profile, blending quietly into the conservative folds of the Republican Caucus. But he does hold a position of potential power as the second-ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee. The Republican Committee on Committees, senior members from each state with Republican representation, has traditionally chosen anonymous, reliably conservative congressmen like Rep. Duncan to serve on important committees such as Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Rules. Senior Republicans assume that men with safe seats are unlikely either to lose an election or to spring unpleasant surprises on the leadership. It is partly for this reason that these committees tend to be more conservative than the House as a whole.

Rep. Duncan's seat is safe, but people are saying that John's health, which has been failing for the last two years, may keep him from running. The seat then would then be a possible Democratic win. This would be difficult, however, especially with Howard Baker on the ticket.

District Information: Knoxville is the center of the 2nd district. The headquarters of the Tennessee Valley Authority is located here, as is the main campus of the University of Tennessee. The district is 35% central city and 34% suburban. This district has not elected a Democratic congressman since 1853 and is the home base of Sen. Howard Baker, who has a home in the hills and an office in Knoxville. Sen. Baker's father represented this district from 1951 until his death in 1963 and was succeeded for the remainder of the term by his widow. Howard Baker, Jr. could have had the seat but decided to run for the Senate instead. The Republican nomination then went to Knoxville Mayor John Duncan. He won by a comfortable margin in the Democratic year of 1964 and has been reelected easily since.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Rep. HAROLD E. FORD
(D-Tenn. 8)

Committees: #19 Ways and Means
Subcommittees--Health
Oversight
#13 Select Committee on Aging
Subcommittees--Health and Long-Term Care

Administration Support: 86.0%

Favorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas-Conference Report
Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Economic Stimulus-Final Passage
Water Projects-Derrick/Conte
Strip Mining-Conference Report
National Energy Act-Deregulation of Natural Gas
National Energy Act-Plowback of Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Oil and Gas Users' Tax-Corman
National Energy Act-Final Passage
Labor Law Revision-Final Passage
Minimum Wage-Conference Report
Social Security-Final Passage
Consumer Protection-Final Passage
B-1 Bomber-Mahon Amendment-February 1978
D.C. Voting Rights-Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes

Common Situs Picketing-Final Passage
International Financial Institutions-Final Passage
Water Projects-Budget Resolution
Department of Energy Organization Act-National Energy Board
Clinch River Breeder Reactor-Brown Amendment

Personal Background: Rep. Harold Ford, of Memphis, received his B.S. in Business Administration from Tennessee State University in 1967. He was a mortician from 1969-75. He was elected to the Tennessee State House of Representatives in 1970, where he served two terms from 1971-74. He was a majority whip for the House and secretary of the Rules Committee from 1971-2, and chairman of the special legislative committee to investigate rates and practices of utilities across the state from 1973-74. Rep. Ford's older brother, Emmitt, is presently serving in the Tennessee State Senate. Rep. Ford's wife's name is Dorothy; and they have three children: Harold III, Jake, and Issac. He is a member of the Olivet Baptist Church. Rep. Ford is 33.

Rep. Ford was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1974. In 1976, he was reelected with 61% of the vote. This year Rep. Ford does not face serious opposition and has not required Administration assistance with his campaign. He cast the crucial vote which got the Hospital Cost Containment legislation out of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health but tends to run hot and cold on the Administration.

District Information: The 8th congressional district represents most of the city of Memphis and virtually none of its suburbs. Voting patterns in Memphis are more racially polarized than any other major city in the United States, with the white suburbs voting conservative/Republican and the central city voting Democratic. In 1976, President Carter won 60% of the vote in the 8th district and carried Shelby County because of virtually unanimous black support, but more than 60% of the whites voted against him. In the suburban and city areas that are in the adjacent 6th district, fully 70% of the vote went for Gerald Ford. For some years Tennessee legislators had drawn the lines to prevent a black majority district, but in 1972, to maximize the Democratic vote in the 8th district, they made a district 47% of whose residents and 41% of whose eligible voters were black in 1970. These percentages have risen both because of racial change in various neighborhoods and because of a 1976 redistricting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Rep. ALBERT GORE, JR.
(D-Tenn. 4)

Committees: #28 Interstate and Foreign Commerce
 Subcommittees--Communications
 Oversight and Investigations

 #25 Science and Technology
 Subcommittees--Advanced Energy Technologies and
 Energy Conservation Research,
 Development, and Demonstration
 Domestic and International Scientific
 Planning, Analysis, and Cooperation
 Space Science and Applications

Administration Support: 71.7%

Favorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas-Conference Report
Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Economic Stimulus-Final Passage
Department of Energy Organization Act-National Energy Board
Strip Mining-Conference Report
National Energy Act-Deregulation of National Gas
National Energy Act-Plowback of Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Oil and Gas Users' Tax-Corman
National Energy Act-Recommit Crude Oil Equalization Tax
National Energy Act-Final Passage
Labor Law Revision-Final Passage
Minimum Wage-Conference Report
B-1 Bomber-Mahon Amendment-February 1978
Consumer Protection-Final Passage
D.C. Voting Rights

Unfavorable Votes

International Financial Institutions
Common Situs Picketing-Final Passage
Water Projects-Budget Resolution
Water Projects-Derrick/Conte
Clinch River Breeder Reactor-Brown Amendment
Social Security-Final Passage
Social Security-Conference Report

Personal Background: Rep. Al Gore, of Carthage, received his B.A. from Harvard University in 1969 and attended Vanderbilt School of Religion in 1972 and Vanderbilt Law School from 1974-76. He has worked in the homebuilding business and is a former investigative reporter and editorial writer. He served in the U.S. Army from 1969-71 (Vietnam). His wife's name is Tipper; and they have one daughter, Karennia. Rep. Gore is 30.

Al Gore was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1976. He is in tremendous shape politically. He is very popular and being seen as a challenger to Sen. Sasser (if Sen. Sasser seems vulnerable in 1982). Al is sure to be reelected. He has not required any Administration assistance with his reelection campaign.

District Information: The 4th congressional district is located in middle Tennessee in a region of small- and medium-sized farms and small county seats. The district's largest city is Murfreesboro, with a population of 26,000. This district has given us a number of the Democratic Party's national leaders, including Cordell Hull and Albert Gore, Sr. In practically every election, this is the most Democratic congressional district in Tennessee. In 1976, President Carter carried the 4th district with 68% of the vote and received as much as 83% in some counties.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1978

Rep. ED JONES
(D-Tenn. 7)

Committees: #5 Agriculture
 Subcommittees--Conservation and Credit (Chairman)
 Cotton
 Livestock and Grains

 #8 House Administration
 Subcommittees--Accounts
 Services (Chairman)

Percentage of Support: 69.8%

Favorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas-Conference Report
Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Economic Stimulus-Final Passage
Department of Energy Organization Act-National Energy Board
National Energy Act-Deregulation of Natural Gas
National Energy Act-Plowback of Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Oil and Gas Users' Tax-Corman
National Energy Act-Recommit Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Final Passage
Labor Law Revision-Final Passage
Minimum Wage-Conference Report
Social Security-Final Passage
B-1 Bomber-Mahon Amendment-February 1978
D.C. Voting Rights

Unfavorable Votes

Common Situs Picketing-Final Passage
International Financial Institutions-Final Passage
Water Projects-Budget Resolution
Water Projects-Derrick/Conte
Strip Mining-Conference Report
Clinch River Breeder Reactor-Brown Amendment

Personal Background: Rep. Ed Jones, of Yorkville, received his B.S. from the University of Tennessee in 1934 (majoring in dairy husbandry). Following his graduation, he was a dairy inspector with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (1934-41). In the years following, he was a supervisor with the Tennessee Dairy Products Association (1941-43) and an agricultural agent for the Illinois Central Railroad from 1944-69 (except for a 4-year leave of absence from 1949-52 to serve as Tennessee Commissioner of Agriculture). His wife's name is Llew; and they have one daughter, Jennifer. Their daughter, Mary Llew McGuire, died suddenly last year of a liver ailment. Rep. Jones is 66.

Rep. Jones was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives by special election on March 25, 1969, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert A. Everett. In Congress, Rep. Jones received a seat on the House Agriculture Committee and its Cotton Subcommittee. With several surprise retirements and defeats, Rep. Jones rose quickly in seniority and is now the 5th ranking Democrat on the full Committee and Chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee.

In 1976, Rep. Jones faced a serious primary challenger, State Representative Larry Bates, a 31-year-old banker, who attacked him from the right and spent nearly \$200,000. But, Rep. Jones campaigned hard and won with 59% of the vote. This year Rep. Jones is in good shape for reelection and has not required Administration assistance with his campaign.

Rep. Jones has been very supportive of the President. The Milan Arsenal situation embarrassed him, but that has passed. His major concern is the possibility that we might cut back the naval base in north Memphis, which is in his district (Naval Air Station, Memphis -- located in Millington, Tennessee).

District Information: The 7th congressional district is in the northwest part of the state. The district extends from the TVA lakes of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers at the Kentucky state line to the city of Memphis. Physically and politically the 7th district resembles the Mississippi Delta or east Arkansas, with flat cotton lands and soybean fields, occasional small towns, and a fairly large (19%), mostly rural black population. Outside of Memphis and Shelby County, the district's largest city is Jackson, with a population of 39,000.

Most of the counties here are traditionally Democratic, but only those around the Tennessee River gave statewide Democratic candidates majorities in the years from 1968-72. This was the crucial part of the state for Sen. Bill Brock's victory in 1970 and for his defeat in 1976. The Shelby County (Memphis) portion of the district, with one-quarter of the 7th's population, is 98% white, relatively high income, and heavily conservative. It is almost as devoted to the Republican Party as the 6th district's



portion of Memphis.

Perhaps because of its long-standing Democratic tradition, Tennessee Republicans did not contest the 7th district for some time. From 1958 to 1969, the seat was held by conservative Democrat Bob Everett, who faced Republican opposition only once. Everett died in 1969, and a special election was called. While the Wallace- and Nixon-backed candidates battled and received a degree of national press, the election was won by conservative Democrat Ed Jones, who took 51% of the vote. Jones, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, had not asked outsiders to campaign for him. He, considering the contemporary unpopularity of practically all major Democrats in this area, relied on the traditional Democratic sentiments here and on his own campaigning.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1978

Rep. MARILYN LLOYD
(D-Tenn. 3)

Committees: #17 Public Works and Transportation
Subcommittees--Economic Development
Water Resources

#15 Science and Technology
Subcommittees--Advanced Energy Technologies and
Energy Conservation Research,
Development, and Demonstration
Fossil and Nuclear Energy Research,
Development, and Demonstration

#15 Select Committee on Aging
Subcommittees--Health and Long-Term Care

Administration Support: 42.6%

Favorable Votes

Emergency Natural Gas-Conference Report
Economic Stimulus-Final Passage
Department of Energy Organization Act-National Energy Board
Strip Mining-Conference Report
National Energy Act-Plowback of Crude Oil Tax
National Energy Act-Final Passage
Labor Law Revision-Final Passage
Minimum Wage-Conference Report
B-1 Bomber-Mahon Amendment-February 1978
D.C. Voting Rights-Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes

Ban on Rhodesian Chrome
Common Situs Picketing-Final Passage
International Financial Institutions-Final Passage
Water Projects-Budget Resolution
Water Projects-Derrick/Conte
National Energy Act-Deregulation of Natural Gas
National Energy Act-Oil and Gas Users' Tax-Corman
Clinch River Breeder Reactor-Brown Amendment
Social Security-Conference Report
Consumer Protection-Final Passage

Personal Background: Rep. Marilyn Lloyd, of Chattanooga, attended Shorter College in Rome, Georgia (1967-70). She was the manager and co-owner of WTTI Radio in Dalton, Georgia. She is a widow and has four children: Nancy Smithson, Deborah Riley, Mari, and Morty. Rep. Lloyd is 49.

Marilyn Lloyd was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1974, following the death of her husband, Mort Lloyd. Her husband was a candidate for this seat but was killed in August 1974 in an airplane crash during the campaign. The local Democrats then gave their nomination to his widow, Marilyn. Rep. Lloyd provides a good example of how a Member of the House with highly respected personal qualities, hard work, and shrewd use of the advantages of incumbency can make a marginal district safe. She is unbeatable and has not required campaign assistance from the Administration.

Rep. Lloyd feels that she has not had enough contact with the President regarding the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

District Information: The 3rd congressional district is dominated by the city of Chattanooga and includes Oak Ridge. East of Chattanooga is rugged hill country, which has been solidly Republican since the Civil War (except for Polk County). This district also includes Dayton, site of the Scopes trial of 1924. Chattanooga and the 3rd district have been the political home base for two of the key figures of postwar Tennessee politics, Estes Kefauver and Bill Brock. Kefauver was first elected to Congress in 1938, moving on to the Senate and national fame in 1948. Brock first won election to the House in 1962. He campaigned hard against the Kennedys, socialism, and civil rights laws. In 1970 he beat Senator Albert Gore in a race that symbolized the end of Tennessee's liberal Democratic tradition and the viability of its young, conservative Republicanism. In 1976, while losing statewide to Democratic State Chairman Jim Sasser, Brock carried the 3rd district handily. Regarding the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, the Chambers of Commerce of Oak Ridge and Knoxville and the average citizen are for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor because of civic pride. You will find some opposition in local environmental groups such as the Sierra Club, but overall, the Clinch River Breeder Reactor is favored in this region.

ISSUES

BACKGROUND ON TENNESSEE

History

East Tennessee is a land of high mountains, heavily forested foothills and narrow valleys, until the 1930s one of the most remote areas of America. The Scotch-Irish, British, and Pennsylvania Germans built their log cabins in this area, and some of those enclaves remained scarcely touched by civilization for well over a century. East Tennesseans were traditionally some of the most stubbornly individualistic, reserved people in any state. The Great Smoky Mountain National Park, 40 miles from Knoxville, first opened up the area by bringing in tourists. TVA's resettlement of farmers to make way for the dams tore away the old social order of East Tennessee, but did introduce a fresh stream of formally educated and more liberal people. In 1943 came Oak Ridge and its scientific community, gradually interacting with the mountain people. Roads began to pierce the intermontane wilderness. Being a "hillbilly" became an asset. Country music is a direct outgrowth of hillbilly music; Tennessee Ernie Ford and Roy Acuff and Chet Atkins and many other country music entertainers came out of East Tennessee.

World War II and its aftermath brought a strong, fresh wave of industrialization, especially to Knoxville and Chattanooga. While many East Tennessee counties are being stripped for coal, the future lies more in heavy industry. Still, desperate poverty and isolation afflict many residents.

Government

- ° Senators
 - Howard Baker (R), current term expires this year
 - James Sasser (D), term extends until 1982
- ° Congressmen: 8 members (5 Democrats)
- ° Governor: Ray Blanton (D), former businessman and farmer; term expires this year.

- ° State Legislature
 - 33 Senators (23 Democrats), half of whose terms expire this year; Speaker: John S. Wilder
 - 99 Representatives (66 Democrats) whose terms expire this year; Speaker: Ned R. McWherter
 - 1978 session ended April 24
- ° Major Gubernatorial Initiatives
 - Protection of family farms and higher parity
 - Retention of Tennessee-trained teachers
 - Expanded vocational education
 - Management by objectives in state government
 - Equal rights
 - Increased Social Security and minimum wage benefits
 - Improved health care, veterans, and housing programs

Population

- ° 4.3 million; 17th most populous state; 15% black; and 1% Hispanic
- ° Growth since 1970 was 9.5%; compared with 6.4% nationwide and 7.4% in the region
- ° State expected to gain another Congressional seat after the 1980 Census

Economy

- ° Unemployment rate was 6.0% (unadjusted) for March, compared with 6.6% nationwide; unemployment has declined about 7% over the past year.
- ° Unemployment growth rate is only one-third of that in the rest of the nation; Chattanooga is the chief growth center.

- ° Per capita income of \$5,364 in 1976 ranks Tennessee 43rd among the states, but income is growing at a faster rate than in the rest of the nation.
- ° Industry-centered economy since 1933 when TVA was started.
 - Manufacturing (chemicals, processed foods, clothing, electrical machinery, shoes, textiles, primary metals) accounts for 30% of non-agricultural employment, compared with 25% nationwide.
 - Major crops are tobacco, cotton, soybeans, hay, corn
 - Major minerals are stone, cement, and coal
 - Major economic activities in East Tennessee are manufacturing, TVA, coal and zinc mining, and wheat and potato farming.
- ° Serious credit problems created by the state constitutional prohibition on interest rates exceeding 10% was alleviated by voters repealing the limit in March. In the previous seven months, over half of the credit industry's employees had been laid off, as institutions stopped lending.

Other

- ° Federal grants account for 41% of state government revenues, as opposed to 32% for states nationwide; in fact, Tennessee received about \$1 billion in federal aid in 1976.
- ° Memphis, the largest city in the state (661,000), will be the site of the mid-term Democratic National Convention.

TENNESSEE STATEWIDE ISSUES

Head Start Demonstration over Proposed Department of Education

While many Tennessee Head Start grantees favor creation of a U.S. Department of Education, they are opposed to Head Start being included in the reorganization. Some grantees are planning a demonstration to show their concern to you during your trip.

Merger of Two State Colleges

For the past decade there has been controversy over the dual education system at the university level in Tennessee. The University of Tennessee-Nashville campus is nearly all white. Tennessee A&I is largely black. In recent litigation the U.S. Justice Department intervened on the side of black student plaintiffs requesting the U.S. District Court require a merger of the white college into the black school, now called Tennessee State University. In January 1978, the court ordered the merger. While some time has since elapsed, the issue is still live.

Youth Project

For the past several years, CSA has funded "Youth Services, USA," a nationwide youth recreation and education program which uses local military installation facilities on a space-available basis. The program is based in Memphis. CSA is not refunding the project because: it is not confined to low-income persons; it does not utilize community action agency type community involvement; and it has been slow in providing monitoring information to CSA. Senator Sasser has expressed concern about the loss of funding for this project.

Rural Health

Rural residents in Eastern Tennessee around Knoxville are concerned about the inadequacy of available primary health care services (doctors, clinics, emergency medical services, etc.). The area is working to obtain more National Health Service Corps (NHSC) doctors. (It should be noted that the Urban Policy's shift of the NHSC to urban areas will not come at the expense of rural areas. Because of an increased scholarship program, NHSC doctors are expected to nearly triple in the next two years, making possible increases in both rural and urban areas.)

The health care problem is complicated by a dispute with Virginia regarding health planning. Governor Dalton is requesting HEW to abolish the existing interstate Health Systems Agency, while Governor Blanton favors the two state arrangement.

Regional Economic Development

Tennessee is currently a member of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) and has requested, along with several other states, to be included in a new Title V Commission. The re-organization project, OMB, and Commerce are now looking at the Title V Commissions and other regional entities supported by the federal government. Pending applications for new Title V designations are being held until the completion of that review.

Transport of Hazardous Materials

Governor Blanton has expressed concern about the safety of rail transportation of hazardous materials. He cites the 347 derailments in Tennessee during the past year, including the recent disaster in Waverly (property damage of \$750,000). You will recall that you telephoned the mayor of Waverly after the February disaster to express concern and offer to help. Since that date the Governor has called the White House asking for greater Administration follow-through on your offer of help. The fact is that the railroad involved has agreed to compensate the affected families fully for losses incurred, making involvement of FDAA or DOT unnecessary.

AMTRAK Route Changes

In compliance with a Congressional mandate, DOT issued on May 8 its preliminary recommendations for AMTRAK route changes. Generally, DOT recommendations are aimed at assuring the maintenance of a nationwide passenger service while dealing with rapidly spiraling costs. The proposals call for a reduction in the mileage on the total system from 27,000 to 19,000. The ICC will hold public hearings across the country this summer on the DOT recommendations. DOT will incorporate the comments from these hearings in its final report due to Congress by December 31.

The route change affecting Tennessee is the proposed elimination of the Floridian from Chicago to Miami and St. Petersburg via Nashville. A proposal to re-route the Floridian through Atlanta -- advocated by many as a way to increase ridership -- has been tentatively rejected by DOT.

Representative Albert Gore, Jr. of Tennessee has been leading the fight for the Floridian. Even without the Floridian, Tennessee would have North-South passenger rail service through Memphis.

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Implementation

Interim regulations to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act were promulgated on December 13, 1977, about four months after its enactment. Tennessee, like other states, is applying for grants to fund state enforcement activities. The Act, however, is not popular with coal companies, which have launched myriad lawsuits, or with some citizens groups. In fact, a Tennessee group has published a study alleging that the Tennessee regulatory agency does not have the commitment or resources to regulate mining. The Department of the Interior is working to upgrade Tennessee's program, but if it is found substandard, the Department has the authority under the Surface Mining Act to pre-empt the state program. On a more positive note, the President might cite the announcement by the Department of the Interior on May 17, 1978, that an abandoned mine land reclamation project will be initiated to abate acid mine drainage to a reservoir near Coalmont, Tennessee.

Slurry Pipeline

A slurry pipeline for delivery of coal from Tennessee to Florida has been proposed by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. The proposal has evoked the predictable reactions among coal operators, utilities, affected railroads, and those in the possible rights-of-way.

Memphis Natural Gas Supply

The Memphis Municipal Electric Company has struck natural gas in the first well drilled in the Louisiana field which the company purchased for \$9.3 million. Eventually there will be nine wells that will furnish Memphis with its own natural gas.

River Acquisitions

Congress has approved two acquisitions in Tennessee: the Obed Wild and Scenic River and the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. There has been some local opposition on both projects, the latter coming because of the loss of access to some mineral resources. Pending the outcome of the water policy review, we are taking no action to fund the Big South Fork or other such projects.

BACKGROUND ON KNOXVILLE

History

Knoxville, the biggest city in East Tennessee, had the unfortunate fate of being called the "ugliest city I ever saw in America" by John Gunther in Inside U.S.A. The indictment is unfair in view of the City's progress in the last quarter century, some of which was spurred by Gunther's comment. Knoxville went from an ill-planned country town to a renovated city with a handsome downtown mall and enclosed shopping area, and new high-rise office buildings. The University of Tennessee has its headquarters campus in the City and has scored advances in physical plant and intellectual quality. In fact, its medical school is now the third largest in the nation. The new coliseum, built over great opposition, attracts many cultural and other events. While downtown business has grown, the greatest mercantile and banking growth has occurred 10 miles to the west in West Town Mall, a multi-million dollar office building and shopping center complex.

Government

- ° Congressman, Second District: John J. Duncan (R), former Mayor of Knoxville
- ° Mayor: Randy Tyree (D who must run on a non-partisan ballot), former law enforcement official and attorney whose term expires at the end of 1979.
- ° Knoxville has a Mayor/City Council form of government
- ° Major mayoral initiatives
 - Bi-weekly open houses
 - Mobile facility which allows weekly City Hall meetings in different neighborhoods
 - Promotion of citizen committees now numbering 24
 - Knoxville Commuter Pool, a ride-sharing project
 - Promotion of Expo '82
- ° Major city activity is the construction of a \$52 million wastewater treatment plant

Population

- City: 183,400; up 5% since 1970
- SMSA: 439,600; up 7% since 1970

Economy

- Unemployment rate for SMSA was 4.8% (unadjusted) for March; down from over 5% a year earlier
- Employment growth less than 1%
- Manufacturing (textiles and iron) accounts for nearly 30% of the City's employment, while government, including TVA, accounts for more than 20%.
- The City has become the wholesale distribution center for East Tennessee; in fact, export-import business has grown significantly over the past three years, and two major foreign firms have opened factories in the area.

Other

- Senator Baker lives in nearby Huntsville and keeps an office in Knoxville.
- Largest newspaper is the News-Sentinel, a Scripps-Howard paper, with the smaller newspaper being the Journal.

CITY OF KNOXVILLE ISSUES

Commuter Pool

Mayor Tyree is proud of the City's commuter pool, operating since January 1976, and funded by UMTA. The pool promotes ride-sharing throughout the metropolitan area by: assisting commuters to form car pools through computer matching; operating a third party vanpool system consisting of over 60 vans owned or leased by employees of local firms; and encouraging bus ridership. As a result of the program, 25 percent fewer vehicles are clogging inner-city streets, and \$21 million annually is being saved in fuel costs. Over 375 area firms participate in the program and about 20,000 commuters (from a workforce of 100,000) have been assisted. The program received UMTA's Award for Outstanding Public Service in October 1977. Presidential mention might be made of the fact that, by participating in this program, TVA has reduced the percentage of its employees driving alone to work from 65 to 19 percent.

Community Development

Mayor Tyree is proud of his community development program with its active block clubs, housing rehabilitation, public improvements, and neighborhood service program.

The City is working on clearing up an outstanding audit of the Community Development Block Grant program.

Expo '82

Mayor Tyree of Knoxville, Senator Sasser, and Jake Butcher (Knoxville banker and candidate for govnoer) have been actively promoting an Energy Exposition in Knoxville for 1982. While these leaders and the Chamber of Commerce are for the Expo, some citizens groups are mounting a campaign against it, saying the City could spend its money in a better way.

The City received eligibility certification on the project from the Department of Commerce but was turned down in its application for \$13.8 million in UDAG funds from HUD. Cited as reasons for denying the application were: lack of private sector resources; the outstanding Community Development Block Grant audit; and the vagueness of plans for how the funds would actually be utilized in revitalizing the downtown area after the Expo was over. Knoxville and HUD are now negotiating to see if a revised plan for use of the funds would be more acceptable. If the UDAG grant is turned down

a second time, the issue will probably go before the people in a referendum, since Governor Blanton has been hesitant to commit state money. Given the status of the funding questions, and the political undercurrents, we should probably stay away from the issue at present.

CETA Funding

Because last year the Knoxville-Knox County CETA operation served only 65 percent of the labor market, as compared with the 75 percent required to receive federal incentive money, the program will not receive incentive funds this year. Local officials are displeased with this DOL decision.

New Department of the Interior Regional Office

DOI has recently opened a regional office in Knoxville. The director has not yet been appointed. In answer to recent inquiries from the area, DOI officials are reporting that the appointment is with the Civil Service Commission.

BACKGROUND ON OAK RIDGE

History

Oak Ridge was chosen as the site to build the atomic bomb because it was close to a major city (Knoxville); sparsely settled, well watered, and supplied with abundant electric power from TVA's nearby Norris Dam. The terrain of ridges and valleys was thought useful, as it would provide a natural buffer "if anything went wrong." The growth of the town was phenomenal, but well planned. The wartime temporary barracks were torn down, leaving the city with tree-lined streets, a downtown shopping center, a Civic Center and the Oak Ridge Turnpike, the connecting road of a city nine miles long and two miles wide, slightly larger than Manhattan. At its peak in 1945, the Oak Ridge Plants employed 82,000 persons (19,000 now) and the City had a population of 75,000 (27,000 now).

The socio-economic gaps between Oak Ridge's scientific intelligentsia and the East Tennessee mountain folks were and are immense. In fact, in Oak Ridge family incomes average about \$12,000 a year, while in surrounding Anderson County, a dirt-poor strip-mining area, there are more than 2,000 families that live below the poverty line with incomes averaging just \$2,000 a year. Atomic Energy and Union Carbide employees dominate the local government and, until Margaret Mead's noted visit to the area in the early 1960s, paid little attention to the problems of their mountain neighbors. Subsequently, the area became noted for its education for the handicapped programs, its hospitals and clinics, prototype planned parenthood project, and summertime arts and crafts program. With the cut backs at the Oak Ridge plants and the aging (and retirement) of the workforce, the City has lost much of its earlier vitality. The City has had to make budget cutbacks in recent years and can no longer attract the talented workforce it once did.

Government

- ° Congresswoman, Third District: Marilyn L. Lloyd (D) of Chattanooga
- ° Mayor: A.K. Bissell (D--President's Third Congressional District Campaign Manager)
- ° City Manager form of government with 12-member city council

Population

- ° 27,000; 5% fewer than 1970

Economy

- ° Major local employer is the Oak Ridge Nuclear Facility which includes private research facilities and uranium enrichment plants, plus a \$1 billion-a-year federal Department of Energy program that employs 19,000 people from the area.
- ° Union Carbide is another major employer.

Other

- ° Newspaper, the Oak Ridger, is an outstanding small newspaper.

CITY OF OAK RIDGE ISSUES

School District in Violation of Title IX

In January 1978 HEW found the Oak Ridge School District in violation of Title IX (sex discrimination). HEW notified school officials that girls must be treated the same as boys or the schools risk losing \$750,000 in federal funds. The ruling specifies equal pay for coaches of boys' and girls' teams, equal assignment to gym schedules and equipment, equal locker room and practice facilities, and equal access to competitive programs and awards.

HEW is currently conducting some difficult negotiations with the local school board. In addition, HEW is drafting a letter to the Tennessee State Board of Education regarding the discriminatory effect of the girls' high school basketball rules as applied throughout the state. HEW's rulings and subsequent negotiations in Tennessee have attracted national publicity.

Impact Aid/Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Oak Ridge is currently in a good position compared with other communities which have large federal installations. In 1977, the city received over \$2 million in federal payments under three programs:

- Impact Aid
- In Lieu of Tax payments (under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for real property acquired for nuclear activity)
- Special assistance payments available only to former atomic energy communities.

Locally some sentiment exists that these payments should be higher.

Taxation of Foreign Stored Uranium

Oak Ridge wants to tax as inventory stored uranium belonging to foreign countries. This matter is being handled by the State Department because of the international implications.

Pollution

Local residents are concerned about air pollution both from TVA and Oak Ridge plants. TVA has six coal-fired steam plants within 20 miles of the city. The Oak Ridge plants have been cited by EPA for violations of the Clean Air Act. Residents also fear ground and surface water contamination, which EPA has stated is not present. Another concern is the possible damage to fish life and overall aquatic ecology resulting from the thermal pollution from local atomic reactors.

EVENTS

Tennessee Valley Authority

BACKGROUND

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is an independent Federal agency established by Congress in 1933 to carry on a unified program of conservation, development and use of resources in the Tennessee River basin and adjoining area. This comprehensive effort involves a broad range of activities, which include environmental protection, energy research, agricultural and forestry development, fish and wildlife management, land use planning, and area and community development.

The emphasis of various TVA programs has changed through the years to meet contemporary needs, but the basic purpose has remained the same. In TVA's early years, the problems of the region were relatively clear-cut; inadequate job opportunities, worn-out croplands and depleted forests, floods, and unused water resources. Most of the population was rural, with generally low income and education levels forming barriers to improvements in living standards and in the human environment.

Today the region has overcome many of these problems. For example, five times as many people have jobs in industry as in 1933. And per capita personal income is nearly 80 percent of the national average, where it was once less than half the national level.

These changes have occurred with a minimum of Federal presence and a maximum of local and state involvement. Over a 40-year period, Federal expenditures in the Valley have been less than 70 percent of the national average.

The electric power program, which was always the largest of TVA's programs in terms of the dollars and manpower required, has become more so as the region's use of electricity has grown. Where TVA in the 1930's was teaching Valley residents how to use the new supply of low-cost electricity, today it is struggling with high costs which plague power suppliers nationwide.

TVA is also beginning a broad-based program to demonstrate practical approaches to solving energy problems -- an effort in keeping with the agency's historic role of providing a "proving ground" for new approaches to national problems. Major areas covered in this program in addition to energy conservation are coal utilization, power load management, and solar energy.

A brief picture of the magnitude and breadth of TVA's overall activities can be seen from the facts and figures set forth below:

o Region Served. The Tennessee River watershed includes about 41,000 square miles in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi. This area is the focus of TVA's programs of water and land resource management. TVA power supplies are used in a larger area totaling about 80,000 square miles in those same states. This overall region includes 201 counties with a population of about 7 million.

o Power System. TVA supplies electric power to 160 local municipal electric systems and rural cooperatives, plus about 60 large government or industrial power uses. Power sales in 1977 totaled 122 billion kilowatthours, the largest for any power supplier in the United States. Revenues were \$2 billion.

Generating capacity on the TVA system totals 28.3 million kilowatts, as follows:

Coal-burning plants	17.8 million KW
One nuclear plant	3.5 "
Hydroelectric plans	4.5 "
Combustion turbines (peaking)	2.5 "

A pumped-storage hydro project of 1.5 million kilowatts is nearing commercial operation, and six additional nuclear power plants are at various stages of construction for operation to begin through the mid-1980's. By 1986 this would result in a total of 21.5 million kilowatts of nuclear capacity, or about 45 percent of total system capacity at that time.

o Electric Rates. The average cost of electricity to home consumers in the TVA service areas has increased from one cent per kilowatthour in 1970 to 2.5 cents currently. This is still below the national average of about 4 cents a kilowatthour, which has shown a similar increase in that period.

However, more than 40 percent of the homes in the TVA area use electric heat, and commonly face electric bills of \$100 to \$150 for a cold winter month because of the large amounts of electricity this requires. (The average monthly home electric bill nationwide in 1977 was about \$27 to 700 kwh of electricity, while heating requirements in winter months may be several thousand kwh).

o Water Resources. TVA has built 24 dams on the Tennessee River system for flood control, navigation, hydro-electric power, and other purposes. Most of these projects were built in the 1930's and 1940's. Four major dams and several smaller projects were planned in the 1960's as part of tributary area development programs. No new river control projects have been planned in the 1970's, as emphasis has shifted to other developmental approaches.

o Fertilizer Development. Technology developed at the TVA National Fertilizer Development center at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, is used in the production of three-fourths of this country's fertilizer output. More than 500 plants nationwide have been licensed to use TVA processes or equipment. Each year farmers and colleges in about 40 states participate in the TVA farm test-demonstration program.

CURRENT PERCEPTION AND PROBLEMS

From its inception, TVA was a sacred cow to the region it served, and especially to Tennessee (Knoxville being TVA's headquarters). In recent years, however, the image of TVA has changed; rather than an innovator, an experimenter, a servant of the area, it has become, in many eyes, just another public utility, producing electricity and charging high rates for it.

Within the last several years, TVA has increased its rates numerous times; during the last 15 months, rates have increased 40%. Those increases reflect the fact that TVA inevitably must rely more and more on coal, oil, gas and nuclear power, rather than hydropower. These increases still do not bring TVA rates anywhere near rates charged throughout the rest of the country; TVA rates are

only 60% of the average charged by other utilities. Nonetheless, the recent increases are very unpopular in the TVA area, though the 8.5% increase announced last week (effective July 1) is somewhat less unpopular because of Administration actions. TVA had been contemplating a 12% increase, but changed its position after conversations and exchanges of letters with Barry Bosworth. Barry had urged TVA to do more to help in the deceleration effort, and the TVA board responded, at Dave Freeman's urging. Even so, the fact that there is another increase is not sitting well with TVA power users.

Aside from the rise in TVA's rates, and the perception that TVA is becoming increasingly calcified, TVA is currently suffering from a wave of uncertainty over its future. That uncertainty derives from a number of occurrences, only some of which are directly attributed the Administration:

- o Aubrey (Red) Wagner has resigned after 16 years as Chairman; he has been a highly respected figure within TVA and the area it serves;

- o Wagner has been replaced by Dave Freeman, who is widely regarded as having very different values from Wagner (and much of the TVA senior staff); Dave is seen as a strong environmentalist, who is committed to reshaping TVA into the innovator it once was and into the showpiece of the National Energy Plan; the changes involved in that reshaping are recognized to be difficult to accomplish and certain to produce intense struggles within the massive TVA bureaucracy (40,000 employees);

- o The third board member, William Jenkins, just recently resigned, as a result of policy disagreements with Dave Freeman. Jenkins apparently felt that Freeman was overly concerned with environmental considerations. He cited in his resignation letter an agreement that Freeman had negotiated with EPA that will probably cost TVA about \$450 million for additional pollution devices on its coal-burning plants. (EPA had sued TVA; Freeman was able to get EPA to settle for much less than it originally sought but more than Jenkins (and some others in the TVA community) felt was warranted. The TVA General Manager also resigned in protest. The settlement remains a very controversial subject).

o Two vacancies exist on the Board and a quorum to undertake major actions will not be possible at least until a second Director is confirmed; that process is seen as taking more than just a couple of weeks. The TVA employees will be waiting to hear you say that you are moving forward expeditiously on the vacancies.

o The status of two TVA projects is unknown. Tellico Dam is before the Supreme Court on the issue of whether the possible extinction of the snail darter should prevent the completion of a Dam which has already cost \$114 million. Columbia Dam was on the Administration's original "hit-list," though it was funded in the compromise last year. This year we proposed only partial funding, though Congress seems intent on full funding.

o Dave Freeman was quoted last week in Nashville newspapers to the effect that the number of TVA employees would be reduced; this has obviously caused great concern among the TVA employees.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

May 18, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

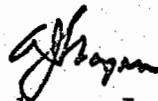
I did not want to leave my office as Chairman of the TVA Board of Directors without thanking you and your predecessors in office, beginning with President Kennedy, for having permitted me to serve in this position since 1962. It has been a rare opportunity to serve a great region and its people, one that is accorded to few men in their lifetime.

The framers of the TVA Act executed masterfully, and those who have preceded me in office built an organization that in my judgment is unexcelled anywhere in the world for its competence and dedication. To have worked with people like this in a region so beautiful and productive and with regional leaders and just plain citizens--who are the salt of the earth--is as great a gift as God can bestow on a working man. I am humbly grateful for it.

I am confident that the TVA organization will continue to serve you, the Nation, and particularly this region with the same fidelity, integrity, and energy which it has exhibited since its beginnings.

Again, may I say my thanks for the opportunity to serve so long in this post.

Respectfully,



Aubrey J. Wagner
Chairman

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

The major objectives of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) are:

- To develop new and environmentally acceptable energy technologies that will offer the Nation safe options for energy supply and efficient systems for energy use.
- To generate, analyze, and systematize new scientific knowledge.
- To perform research and development in support of other national needs where the Laboratory's experience or abilities permit us to make important contributions.

The Laboratory is owned by the Federal Government, controlled by the Department of Energy (DOE), and supported almost completely by Government funds. Thus, it has the responsibility to devote its activities to the major national problems that fall within the areas of concern of the Laboratory's sponsoring agencies. Primary support (80%) is provided by DOE; about 10% of the work is supported by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and about 10% by other agencies (National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, etc.). In addition to conducting research, the Laboratory is a national and regional resource in the education and training of technical personnel and provides some of the best opportunities for professional employment in the Southeast.

ORNL is one of the largest scientific and technological multiprogram laboratories in the world. One of ORNL's strengths is the diversity of the technical staff. Forty percent of the personnel are college graduates, including more than 700 with the Ph.D. degree. There are 700 engineers, primarily chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineers, about 100 mathematicians, 350 chemists, 330 physicists, and more than 300 biomedical and environmental scientists. Finally, there is a growing staff of social scientists, now numbering more than 30. The activities of the Laboratory cover a broad span of related functions; basic research, pilot plant operation, large-scale high-technology development. The ORNL program is dominated by four general program areas that are roughly equal in size; namely, fission energy development, biomedical and environ-

mental research, basic energy sciences, and magnetic fusion energy. In addition, there are rapidly growing programs in fossil energy and conservation.

Your FY'79 budget provides about \$240 million for Oak Ridge; that is \$10 million below the FY'78 amount.

Roundtable Discussion at Oak Ridge

After your remarks to about 200 Oak Ridge scientists and engineers (open press coverage), you will be participating in a roundtable discussion with 5 of the most outstanding scientists, with Dr. Herman Postma (Lab Director), Jim Schlesinger, Frank Press, and John Deutsch (DOE) also participating.

Each of the five scientists will make a brief talk (with illustrations). The following topics will be presented.

1. NEP Effects on Resources

Dr. Robert Honea - Geographer from University of Georgia

Illustrates a powerful system of analysis and computer modelling, used by state and regional governmental bodies to show where NEP may lead to oil and gas savings, and impact of NEP on Nation's resources such as water.

2. Magnetic Fusion Energy

Dr. Lee Berry - Plasma physicist, manager of ORNL fusion energy program. National expert in fusion. University of California.

Substantial progress has been made in attaining the densities, confinement times, and temperatures required for producing useful energy from a magnetically confined plasma. As the "scientific" parameters approach the range required for fusion, the development of the required technology for reactors is receiving increased emphasis. One of the principal needs is for large superconducting magnet coils, and a test facility for such coils is being constructed at Oak Ridge.

3. Tests for Long-Range Health Effects of Energy Generation

Dr. Leigh Russell - Biologist, mutageneticist. Winner of Roentgen Medal. Present when President signed strip mine legislation last year. Local environmentalist. Her work led to standards of radiation for pregnant women. Only woman on U.S. delegation at Atoms for Peace Conference in 1955.

The study of low-level health effects requires large populations of test organisms, and a long-term commitment to the research. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory has the world's most extensive facility (housing 300,000 mice) for studying possible mutagenetic hazards associated with energy systems. Major discoveries about the underlying mechanisms

of mutagenesis were made here, and all existing estimates of human genetic risks from radiation are based on decades of ORNL work. The world may face a major problem in the next century in that CO₂ buildup due to hydrocarbon combustion may induce large-scale climatic changes. A brief review of this issue will be presented.

4. Advanced Nuclear Converters (Gas Cooled Reactor)
Mr. Pete Lotts - Winner of E. O. Lawrence Award in 1977. National expert in nuclear fuel cycle work.

Deals with design of more fuel efficient and proliferation resistant reactors being designed at ORNL.

5. Air Pollutant Impacts on Vegetation
Dr. Sandy McLaughlin - Plant physiologist, ecologist. Came to ORNL from TVA.

Large acreages of forest and agricultural crops in the United States are currently subjected to chronic air pollution stress. These stresses are due to primary and secondary products of fossil fuel combustion. Studies at ORNL aimed at quantifying the impacts of present and projected future stresses from SO₂, ozone, and acid precipitation are currently in progress. These constitute a multi-faceted approach involving detailed laboratory studies with both individual and multiple pollutants, field studies to quantify present levels of impact on crops and trees, and stimulation models aimed at projecting long-term impacts on growth and development of forests.

At the conclusion of the roundtable, Dr. Postma will give you a brief tour through 4 exhibits. Their subjects are as follows:

- (1) Fluidized-bed coal combustion;
- (2) Removal of phenols from coal liquids by bacterial action;
- (3) Single-atom detection by laser resonance ionization;
- (4) Miniaturized centrifuge for bioanalysis